

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the 3rd full paragraph on page 3, lines 25-27 with the following paragraph.

This application is filed concurrently with co-pending U.S. Patent Application "Audio Interval Training Device ", serial number 10/598,074 XX/XXXXXX, filed August 17, 2004 2006, for F. H. G. Ogg and D. P. L. Simons, and is incorporated by reference herein.

Please replace the 1st full paragraph on page 6, lines 1-15 with the following paragraph.

The BPM categorizing can be performed by the processing unit or off-line and downloaded to the audio pacing device. The BPM categorized audio signals can be input into the storage unit 206 using any conventional manner (e.g. downloaded from a PC, wirelessly transmitted, etc.) A conventional tool that does automatic (off-line) BPM analysis upon audio files to measure the musical tempo, (as well as dynamic (on-line) tempo adjustments, discussed below) is the PCDJ-Red product from Visiosonic, (see e.g. <http://www.pcdj.com/products/Red.asp> and <http://www.curiousdjs.com/pcdj.html>). This tool will determine the average BPM of a song to an accuracy of 0.01 BPM (such as 86.56 beats per minute). Once an audio signal is tempo-analyzed, the BPM value it is stored with the audio signal, for example in the header of the audio signal. In particular, in the case of MP3 files, the BPM value is stored in the MP3 file, as an ID3v2 BPM tag, which can be read by other applications subsequently. Thus, for example, MP3s can be downloaded to the audio pacing device that are searched (e.g. on the Internet) for their ID3v2 BPM tag values. If no value for their BPM is available, it is generated by using BPM analysis algorithms in the audio pacing device.